JAPANESE MUST BE GIVEN A SQUARE DEAL BY AMERICANS

More Control Needed Over Interstate Trade

One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation, which is 80 per cent wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the governmental ownership of rallways is to secure by the Government on behalf of the people as a whole such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate common carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth under our present system—or rather no system—of failure to exercise any adequate control at all.

Some persons speak as if the exercise of such governmental control would do away with the freedom of individual initiative and dwarf individual effort. This is not a fact. It would be a verifable calamity to fall to put a premium

Administration Holds to Clear Middle Ground

of joining hands against us.

Both assert, for instance, that if logical, we should go to government ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with state Commerce Commission when in

good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big ship-pers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil Company and has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small

shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of bepetitors to a position of utter inferiority ing forbidden by law, should be fa-and subordination. in other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agree nents, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the Intenstate Comm Commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at

In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this Congress already has to its credit, we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute common sense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us.

Lit is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full tenforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy in chease to have on the statute books a law incapable of full tenforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy in collators a law incapable of full tenforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy in chease to have on the statute books a law incapable of full tenforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the wilful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoers into close association, and in the end to draw down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a law breaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all intends to the public at the statute books a law breaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all intends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoer.

ship of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the Eurobon reactionary as from that of the Eurobon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the Government should not conduct the business of the railway operations of the railway of the railway operations of the railway operated with due railway operations of the country. Such associations, in fact, the railway operations of the railway operat

Inheritance and Income Taxes Are Recommended

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its Federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any State than a tax on the franchises conferred by that State upon street railroads and simples corporations. that State upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the State boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the

But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the General Government so as to produce the best results, because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular State too often results merety in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other State. The National Government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal

In addition to these there is every reason why, when next our system of whether it is absolutely impossible is irrigation and forestry in the West is taxation is revised, the National Government should impose a graduated in- purely income-tax law was passed by try. heritance tax, and, if possible, .. gradu ·

The man of great wealth owes a pecu-

Change Constitution If Income Tax Requires

In its incidents, and apart from the its last session will be passed. main purpose of raising revenue, an income tax stands on an entirely different footing from an inheritance tax; cause it involves no question of the perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can essence a question of the proper adjustment of burdens to benefits. As the another question; and if possible it is most certanly desirable. The first the Congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

Our federal form of government, so

tional Government to take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the public school system of this country develops on all its technical, industrial, scientific, and commercial sides. This must be left primarily to the several States.

Nevertheless, the National Government has control of the schools of the District of Columbia, and it should see that these schools promote and encourage the fullest development of the scholars in both commercial and industrial training. The commercial training should in one of its branches deal with foreign trade. The industrial training is even more important.

It should be one of our prime objects as a nation, so far as feasible, constantly to work toward putting the mechanic, the wageworker who works with his hands, on a higher plane of efficiency and regard, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and the dignity, the renuneration and the power of his position in the social world. Unfortunately, at present the effect of some of the work in the public schools is in the exactly opposite direction.

If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual and

and more efficient control over the railroads.

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experience has conclusively shown the
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may be called organized patriotism, which necessarily includes the substitution of a national feeling for mere local pride; with as a resultant a high ambition for the whole country. No country can develop its full strength so long as the parts which make up the whole each put a feeling of loyalty to the part above the feeling of loyalty to the whole. This is true of sections and it is just as true of classes. The industrial and agricultural classes must work together, capitalists and wageworkers must work together, if the best work of which the country is capable is to be done.

It is probable that a thoroughly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of patriotism in bringing about national success of this kind.

Our federal form of government, so

certain ways, in other vays undouted by limits our national effectiveness. It is not possible, for instance, for the National Government to take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the public school system of this country develops on all its technical industrial. Scientific, and commercial sides. This must be left primarily to the several States.

Nevertheless, the National Government has control of the schools of the ment has control of the schools of the chance for technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farm the chance for technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farm the chance for technical and scientific profession.

Arlington Memorial Is Heartily Indorsed

to the estimate of the Secretary of War Arlington. The Grand Army of the Rethem for industrial work and to make arrington. The Grand Army of the Rem reluctant to go into it, or unfitted do well if they do go into it. This is urged the erection of such an amphibanted. Our industrial development pends largely upon technical educan, including in this term all industrial development at education, from that which fits a un to be a good mechanic, a good caracter, or blacksmith, to that which are made to the greatest engineer. fits a man to do the greatest engineer- favorable consideration of the Congress

Nation Should Control Marriage and Divorce

question of marriage and divorce should National Congress. At present the wide our currency laws. differences in the laws of the different act has ably served a great purpose in States on this subject result in scandals adding the enormous business developand abuses; and surely there is nothing ment of the country; and within ten so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw \$23.08. For several years evidence has

uld standpoint. In particular it would be defects of the present laws. There

regions in our land, and classes of our population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate.

Surely it should need no demonstration to show that willful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from the standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national leath, race death; a sin for which there is no atometric as in which there death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made happy by their presence. No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain hig or her self-respect.

Spect.

Let me once again call the attention of the Congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipoing. I trust that a law embodying in ubstance the views, or a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the House at

I am well aware that in former years posed in reference to the encouragebe. It will of course benefit primarlly

really of benefit, not only to the Rocky Mountain States, but to all our coun-

Money System Strained

I am well aware of how difficult it is | America, should in that great sister Nevertheless in my judgment the whole pared to the business people of Europe relegated to the authority of the the second subject, the condition of

every safeguard, as the home life of been accumulating that additional the average citizen. must soon be a revision of them, beause to leave them as they are me incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent; and the fluctuation was even

destion of polygamy to be dealt with by the several States. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the National Government.

When home ties are loosened; when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living; then evil days for the commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of our greater during the preceding six months. The Secretary of the Treas-

rates. All commercial interests suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field; this depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates; so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must also rule out any plan which would materially impair the value of the United States 2 per cent bonds now pledged to secure circulation, the issue of which was made per cent bonds now pledged to secure irculation, the issue of which was made nder conditions peculiarly creditable to the Treasury.

System Should Be Sound; Open to All Good Banks

I do not press any special plan. ment of American shipping; but it Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should rece've your consideration is that repeatbe. It will of course benefit primarily our seaboard States, such as Maine present Secretary of the Treasury, the cult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But benefits part of our people in the end approved by many which have been whether it is absolute the constitutional. and business men. According to this plan national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the ssue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would no' permit the issue of currency to give

Free Trade Next Step In Training Filipinos

I most earnestly hope that the bill to Rico should be met from the Federal provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products fairs of Porto Rico, together with thos will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small, but real, material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly, and indeed not that we are capable honorably and effi- planters, with coolie-tilled estates. Situ

troducing both liberty and order, to a the way in which we treat Territories greater degree than their people have contiguous to or surrounded by sister ver before known. We have secured Territories or other States, and justifies eient police force, and have put down revenues to be expended for educational ladronism. Only in the islands of Leyte and internal improvements therein and Samar is the authority of our Gov- Hawaii is now making an effort to seernment resisted, and this by wild cure immigration fit in the end to as-mountain tribes under the superstitious sume the duties and burdens of full igious leaders.

measure of liberty accorded the islandrant, we shall take a great stride forgovernment by summoning the first way in which they stand this test will ernment thus granted will be increased all in the Philippines it has been in progranting a large measure of self-gov-

given free access to our markets. This nation owes no more imperative duty to itself and mankind than the duty of managing the affairs of all the ideas. managing the affairs of all the islands of Alaska and the development of Amerunder the American flag—the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii—so as to This exposition, in its purposes and

should be dredged and improved. The three hundred millions of dollars expenses of the federal court of Porto gold, furs, and fish,

of the Philippines, Hawaii, and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department; by preference the Department of

State or the Department of War. The needs of Hawaii are peculiar; every aid should be given the islands; and our efforts should be unceasing to nounity of small freeholders, not of great oven more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands.

In these islands we are stendily to the Philippine Islands.

We have provided an effi- the setting aside of a portion of ou spiration of fakirs and pseudo-re- American citizenship, and whenever the leaders in the various industries of those islands finally adopt our ideals and heartily join our administration in endeavoring to develop a middle class of substantial citizens, a way will then be industrial problems which now appear to them so serious. The best Americanism is that which aims for stability and permanency of prosperous citizenship, rather than immediate returns on large nasses of capital.

Alaska's needs have been partially granting a large measure of self-government. We are building roads. We have, for the immeasurable good of the people, arranged for the building your especial attention to this. Our fellow-citizens who dwell on the shores Let us also see to it that they are of Puget Sound, with characteristic enmake it evident that it is in every way to their advantage that the flag should people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large people of the United States at large. American citizenship should be con- Alaska, since it was bought, has yielded ferred on the citizens of Porto Rico, The harbor of San Juan, in Porto Rico, dollars revenue, and has produced nearly

Japanese Must Have Fair Treatment Here

fairly, but we must treat with justice enal; greater than that of any other here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan, or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger with in our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to a stranger with the state of a low civilization, a low morality, to a low civilization, a low morality, to a stranger with the state of a low civilization, a low morality, to a low morality, to a low morality and individually, has become proverbial.

abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliste such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is, of course, peculiarly incumbent on every Government official, whether of the nation or of the several States.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the islands to western civilization. Since them the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind.

Japan has a glorious and ancient

mankind.

Japan has a glorious and ancient past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe—the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly sprung. But fifty years ago Japan's development was still that of the Middle Ages.

Advance in Fifty Years Marvel to All Mankind

During the fifty years the progress of the country in every walk in life she now stands as one of the greatest which Japanese students do not reflect of civilized nations; great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace; great in military, in industrial, in artistic de-It is man of great wealth owes a pecual advantages from the derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should her recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and into the mean the way he sarns and spendas money; but it is siculd also be recognized by the state of governments. Not only in which he pays for the protecting way in which he pays for the still and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the estimation; on the other hand, it is quite entirely and the still and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite and the possibility of devising a sont the with the previous decision of the other hand, it is discretiation; on the other hand, it is quite and the possibility of devising a sont the with the previous decision that the comment of the protection of the other hand, it is quite and the protection of the other hand, it is quite and the protection and the protection of the other hand, it is quite and the protection of the other hand, it is quite and the protection of the other hand, it is discretiated by the other and sallors and sallors and sallors and sallors and sallors and sall

Not only must we treat all nations velopment of Japan has been phenom-

in our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is, of course, peculicarly incumbent on every Government official, whether of the nation or of the several States.

To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. In return, Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and institutions of higher learning, in all institutions of higher learning, in all japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America: they have wen foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to reatment on a basis of full and frank equality.

> Closing Schools to Japs Is "Wicked Absurdity"

The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the Union the stranger from quarter of the Union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two other places, bethem in one or two other places, beause of their efficiency as workers.

To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the universities and celleges of California, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on Japan as Japan has to learn from us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it visional government will come to an

tion as a whole. Good maners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, or Italians, I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly toward

act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who ome here intending to become American cltizens.

One of the great embarrassments atending the performance of our internastatutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the National Government sufficiently amply power, through United States courts and by the use of the Army and Navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties

which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that

der treaties. Even as the law now is, something can be done by the Federal Government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States, which I may lawfully employ will be so employed. There should, however, be no particle of doubt as to the power of the National Government complete-

the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending com-munity lies in the hands of the United

It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given lo-cality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States Government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defend-ing the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own

Took Charge in Cuba After Many Appeals

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. This the then Cuban government to intervene, and finally was notified by the President of Cuba that he intended to resign; that his decision was irrevocable; that none of the other constitutional officers would consent to carry powerless to maintain order. It was vident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this Government to try to restore or der, the representatives of various and good will all immigrants who come country during the same period. At the European nations in the island would here under the law. Whether they are same time the advance in science and apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to protect the lives and property of their citizens.

Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless; and furthermore dispatched to Cuba the cretary of War and the Assistant Secretary of State, in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending factions, by which they should themselves came to an amicable understanding and settle upon some modus vivendisome provisional government of their own—failed. Finally the President of the Republic resigned. The quorum of congress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the government came to a halt. the ground. All efforts to secure an

to a halt.

In accordance with the so-called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba. I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the Secretary of War acting as provisional governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone on the isthmus; troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their that their troops should lay down their arms and dishand; and the agreement

Will Retire From Island When Election Is Held

When the election has been held and credit. We have as much to learn from the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the pro-